AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

Vol. XI March, 1916 No. 3

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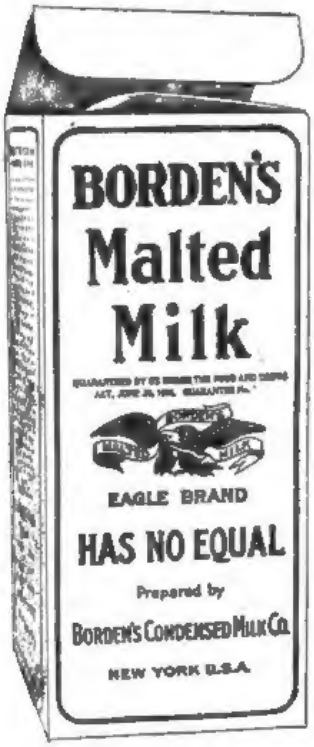

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VOLUME ELEVEN NUMBER THREE

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned and published monthly by the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the National Association. It is the official publication, in other words, of the official relief and humanitarian organization of the United States—an organization chartered by Congress, supervised by the Government, and protected under the Treaty of Geneva, known as the Red Cross Treaty.

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Photo by Dr. Earl B. Downer

STREET SCENE IN BELGRADE, TAKEN FOLLOWING ITS MOST RECENT CAPTURE BY THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN POWERS

The Hotel Russia is shown with a gigantic shell hole, and the streets are plowed by shells. This hotel is not far from where the American Red Cross units worked during the bombardments

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME ELEVEN MARCH, 1916 NUMBER THREE

THE THRICE CAPTURED CAPITAL

Thrilling Experiences and Hardships of American Red Cross Surgeons and Nurses in Historic Belgrade During Three Bombardments and Typhus Epidemic. Strange Cases Are Encountered and Unusual Operations Performed.

By EARL B. DOWNER, M. D.

American Red Cross Surgeon

BELGRADE, the former Serbian capital, stands at the junction of the Save and the Danube, and prior to the war was a fine city, with broad tree-framed streets, electric trams, and ornate hotels. Its inhabitants plumed themselves in their gayety and dubbed their city "Little Paris." At that time it was a town with a population of about 120,000 inhabitants.

Since July 28, 1914, it has been a city of sorrowful vicissitudes. Its bombardment began on July 29. Early in December it was evacuated, and refugees streamed out of the city and took up their quarters in the villages beyond the range of the invaders' guns. During the summer some of the refugees returned to their homes, swelling the population to about 70,000, and this was approximately the number of inhabitants when the recent Austro-German invasion began.

Situated on a high hill in a commanding position, overlooking the city and the surrounding territory, is the Hôpital Militaire, which was occupied by Units Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of the American Red Cross, under the direction of Dr. Edward W. Ryan, and is the largest and finest hospital in the Balkan States. It has a capacity of 1,500 patients, is strictly modern, and compares favorably with our best hospitals in America.

Our personnel was divided into surgical and medical sections, each alternating every two months. The number of physicians ranged from three to nine through the summer, and there were from nine to eighteen American nurses. The orderlies were for a time mostly Austrian prisoners, known as "bolachies."

TRAINED HOSPITAL ORDERLIES NEEDED

The Medical Corps of the American army is deficient in its number of trained orderlies, for the responsibility is on these men for the quick transportation and handling of the sick and wounded. If we had had more and better trained "bolachies," the wounded would not have been left lying on the field uncared for for ten days in instances. During the last bombardment of Belgrade, owing to lack of orderlies, it was necessary for doctors, and even nurses, to carry litters of wounded into the hospital. This took up valuable time that should have been spent in caring for the wounded and fatigued us before the operation began. It stands to reason that the sooner we receive the wounded the quicker we can get them

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back to normal, and it is by the available men for the ranks that the strength of an army is judged and not by the wounded in its hospitals.

Our hospital served not only as a base hospital, but as a dressing station, field hospital, and evacuation hospital, due to our position on and between the firing lines of both armies.

The Serbians transported their wounded for the most part in ox-carts, these carts having a seating capacity of four; but in times of stress not only can patients be placed in the bottom of the wagon, but the capacity can be increased by placing two or three litters across the top of the rack.

WOUNDED DIE IN CRUDE CARTS

The patients suffer greatly from this mode of conveyance, as the wagons have no springs, and on account of the slow gait of the oxen it took in some instances from two to three days to reach the hospital, and this was over the roughest of roads; so that a great many died of hardship from the trip.

Even this rough type of ambulance was lacking in number to carry the wounded, so that other makeshifts had to be used. One way was to hang a blanket, hammock fashion, on two poles and, placing the patient in the blanket, two men would carry the poles on their shoulders. Doors which had been blown from the houses were also used as stretchers to carry the wounded.

Practically the main difference between the Serbian and the ambulance used by the United States Army is that the Serbs use oxen and our army uses mules. America has a few antiquated motor ambulances, which are absolutely inadequate in times of war.

The Germans, on the other hand, were prompt on the job; no sooner had their army arrived in Belgrade than they had their hospital working, wounded being brought in in large high-powered, high-speed auto-ambulances, the personnel of these being well-trained men in sufficient number, handling their patients without confusion or loss of time. It is needless to say that these ambulances were equipped for all emergencies. One notable feature of their equipment was the plaster-of-Paris bandage, which they applied to all fractured cases right on the field.

In contrast to the Germans, the Austrians had less system in handling their wounded. The Germans in calm fashion treated their wounded immediately on arrival.

The Austrians resembled the Serbians in their lack of facilities for transporting the wounded, as in some instances they were left on the field for seven or eight days before being cared for.

Patients that were able walked to the hospital, and after being treated, if not too badly wounded, they returned to the firing line. Those too severely wounded to go back on the field were shipped by transport boats to Budapest at once. As space in the hospital was too limited to use for any but operative cases, all patients were transported as quickly as possible to make room for new cases coming in.

On several occasions doctors from the hospital took a Ford touring car and braved the artillery fire of the Austro-Germans to gather up wounded civilians, piling them in the tonneau, like cord-wood, nine deep.

"DE LOUSING" THE PATIENTS

Before the American Red Cross took over the Hôpital Militaire no sanitary regulations had been enforced, as the patient would be put to bed in the condition in which he was received from the trenches. In going through the wards it was a common sight to see a patient in his clothing, with shoes, mud, lice, and all. Small wonder that the louse was everywhere—in the bed, on the floors—and one had to use the utmost precaution to keep from being covered with the parasites.

During the height of typhus we evolved a system which was most satisfactory and had typhus under control in short order, as far as our hospitals were concerned. One building, with a capacity of 300 beds, was used as a receiving and observation ward, and one of the staff was placed in charge. His sole duty was to look after their sanitation and classify the surgical from the medical and the contagious from the non-contagious cases. Our method of sanitation was to

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READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, THEY ARE ITALIAN, SERBIAN, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES

The American (third from left) is Dr. Earl B. Downer, of the American Red Cross unit. The Frenchman is an aëroplane pilot

place the newly received patient on a sheet, strip him of his clothing, clip his hair, shave his beard, give him a bath, rub him with coal oil, sprinkle him with insect powder, give him a clean suit of pajamas, and place him in a clean bed. Then his clothing was wrapped in the same sheet he had just occupied and sent to the steam sterilizer. After the patient had been observed from five to seven days, he was assigned to his proper ward. This method, which is called "de lousing" by the Germans, was not only used on sick and wounded, but on whole companies of soldiers which came in from their camps.

OPERATIONS OVER THERE AND HERE

During the recent bombardment this method of sanitation became impossible, as all the surgeons were needed in the operating-room, five tables being used at one time; the patients were brought directly from the ambulance to the operating-table and each surgeon had a nurse as operating assistant, and the nurse administered the anæsthetic. This fact will be more appreciated when you note that one surgeon is assisted by another surgeon in operative cases under ordinary conditions.

In the majority of cases patients were in such a state of shock and exhaustion that it required a minimum of anæsthesia, some cases requiring no anæsthetic at all.

Our nurses performed some of the operations, such as the removing of bullets, and they also did all the dressings in the wards—work that our older surgeons are in the habit of doing in America.

The corridors of the hospital were constantly crowded with wounded, and in selecting the patients for operating we took those with a chance of recovery first. Very frequently the fatally injured died before reaching the operating-table.

MORPHINE STOPS CRIES FOR WATER

Our light and water supply was cut off the first day of this last bombardment,

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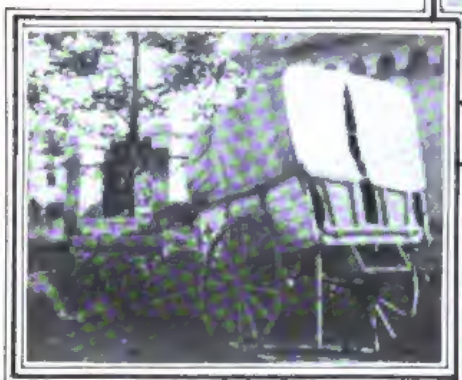

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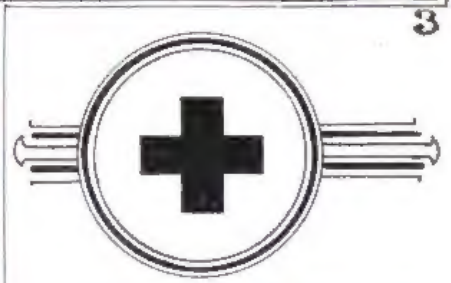

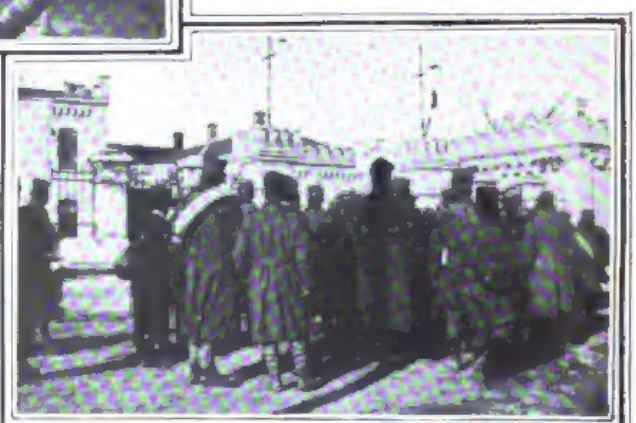

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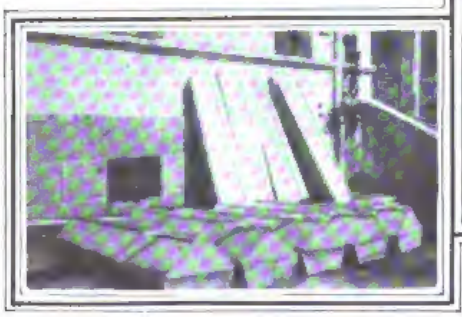

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1. Front entrance of Hôpital Militaire in Belgrade, flying Red Cross and American flags. 2. Two-wheeled ox-drawn ambulance, crude method used by Serbians in transporting wounded. 3. Portion of grounds of Hôpital Militaire. 4. Serbian soldier-patients, slightly wounded, awaiting their turn (note one without shoes). 5. "Ambulatory" patients at hospital gate. 6. Rough Serbian coffins in hospital yard.

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and we had not sufficient water to give the wounded. We had to give them hypodermic injections of morphine to quiet their pitiful cries for water. Not only was there an awful scarcity of water, but food was insufficient at this time, and a great many died from lack of nourishment. We of the American Red Cross not only had to look after the food supply for the patients in our hospital, but were similarly responsible for all public institutions in Belgrade, as the administration of the city was turned over to the American Red Cross on the evacuation of the Serbs. For about two weeks we had only coal-oil lamps and candles for lighting facilities in our hospital work.

20,000 CASES HANDLED IN BELGRADE

In a little over a year the American Red Cross cared for about 20,000 sick and wounded in Belgrade, including all nationalities engaged in war. A very small per cent of these were civilians.

During the recent German invasion we cared for 4,000 wounded in a period of thirty days. In the month of April Dr. Ethan F. Butler and myself did all the surgical and medical work of the hospital. We operated each day from 8 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m., and after that visited 800 patients. This was our daily routine. Each day we made a rigid search of the wards for new typhus cases, which were promptly sent to the isolation hospital. At this time most of our nurses and doctors, including the director, Dr. Ryan, were ill from typhus. Dr. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, who was in charge at this time, took care of the executive work of the hospital.

Being on the firing line for a year during three invasions, we had a chance to observe every variety of wound inflicted by instruments of modern warfare, but lack of space forbids me to describe but a few of the rare cases observed.

WHAT POST-TYPHUS GANGRENE DOES

There is a peculiar condition following typhus which we term post-typhus gangrene. This usually affects the lower extremities, extending in some cases over the entire limb, beginning at the toes. About fifteen days after the start of the disease the soft tissues decay and slough off, leaving the bone exposed; as the case advances these toes, and even the feet, drop off; this not only affects the lower extremities, but other parts of the body as well, including the upper extremities, and even the nose. There is a mortality of about 70 per cent. Victims who had been well nourished before contracting typhus seemed exempt from gangrene, although they complained of excruciating pains in the bones of the legs, which the most powerful opiates failed to check.

At first we thought these cases to be the result of frozen feet, but on investigation discovered no history of frozen feet. The case records of the majority showed that they had had typhus; some cases recovered even after the complete disarticulation of the ankle joints. In April our hospital was filled with post-typhus gangrene cases, and it took nearly two months to "clean them up," operating steadily every day.

OTHER FRIGHTFUL COMPLICATIONS

We also had an epidemic of giant parotid abscesses, in which the patient's face would swell to tremendous proportions, entirely closing the eyes and having such heavy formations of pus that it drained from both the ears and nose. Upon incising, the released pus would spurt half way across the operating-room, and the parotid gland, being expelled through the incision, would lay exposed on the cheek suspended by a few fibrous bands.

Our most repulsive cases were patients where the entire body seemed to fill with pus without any apparent cause, resulting in death in four or five hours.

We had always with us the infected gunshot wound, mostly compound fractures with constantly draining sinuses. About 95 per cent of the gunshot wounds were infected. In this group of cases shrapnel wounds were the worst. There was a case with the entire frontal portion of the skull shot away, and the exposed brain, which had become infected, pulsating through the opening (*hernia cerebrii*); another case with the entire lower jaw gone, leaving no support for the tongue. Surgeons in Europe are endeavoring energetically to remedy these conditions with plastic surgery.

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A heavy percentage of the Serbian population are tubercular, and almost every day we had cases in which we made complete excisions of tubercular cervical glands of the neck.

Tetanus was a common occurrence in newly wounded cases, and we found that by giving quadruple-sized doses of anti-toxin directly into the blood stream we were able to save 50 per cent of those infected. Had we had enough anti-toxin to give prophylactic treatment to every man before infection set in, we could have saved the other 50 per cent.

We had recovery of cases that were shot through vital centers—the abdomen, the head, and even the heart.

In addition to all these problems, we also treated for malaria, typhoid, dysentery, cholera, recurrent fever, etc.

IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF BELGRADE

Perhaps never in the world's history has so splendid a spectacle been staged for the spectators as the last taking of Belgrade. From our vantage point we could witness every move in the desperate undertaking. The broad river lay beneath us, and to the right rose the Kalenegdan, the old Belgrade fortress, with its white tower and its white walls, dating from the days when the Turks were still masters of the city. Just across the river the combined Austro-Hungarian and German heavy artillery were hurling their great projectiles against the city. The city all around us was plowed by heavy projectiles searching for the Allies' artillery positions. Allied artillery were dropping shells into Semlin, trying vainly to reach the guns that were slowly battering down their own defenses. The Austrians' thirty-point-five mortars were throwing entire houses into the air, leaving great craters fifteen feet deep and thirty feet in circumference. Added to this, as a final touch of the drama, the city caught fire and at night was a most wonderful sight.

In this wild scene we could see thin battalions of Hungarians, lying with their feet still in the river on the Belgrade side of the stream, held in check by a murderous rifle and machine-gun fire from the old walls of the Kalenegdan and the trenches along the Danube; the damaged pontoons full of dead men floating down stream with the swift current; the Germans making their bloody struggle to cross over the Gypsie Island, and finally the combined Austro-German rush from the river to the trenches and the fearful hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets, knives, and club-guns.

Nearly all the Austro-Germans were mowed down on that charge, and of the Serbian defenders of that position only ten were left.

After that came the street fighting, the rally of the Serbs from Porlock Heights back into Belgrade, in which heavy infantry and artillery fighting raged around the gates of our hospital all night, until finally in the morning the Serbs retreated for good. And last we heard the distant booming of the cannon at Avilo, showing that the Serbs were resisting to the last the terrible onrush of the Austro-German forces.

Our work ended with the fall of Belgrade and the expiration of our year; so we turned the big hospital over to the Austrian government and returned to America.

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For a year and a half use of several quarters in the Bush Terminal has been given rent free by the generous donation to the Red Cross by Mr. Irving T. Bush of [illegible] for war relief supplies. Exterior and interior scenes at Bush Terminal, Red Cross storehouses are shown above. Nearly every departing vessel carries Red Cross supplies. (*See Suggestions to Chairmen of Publicity Committees.*)

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Suggestions to Chairmen of Packing Committees

By ALBERT W. STAUB

Superintendent, American Red Cross Shipping Station, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn

1. Secure good, strong cases of medium size that will stand export shipment. The inside measurements of the cases approved by the American Red Cross are as follows:

Length, 30 inches; width, 24 inches; depth, 22½ inches.

These cases are made of ⅝ inch southern pine, with end cleats 2½ inches wide of the same material. The lumber is dressed on one side, tongued and grooved. It is not absolutely necessary to use this particular style of case. Uniformity in this regard has its advantages, but is not essential.

2. The cases should be lined with water-proof paper; newspapers should not be used. They are strapped upon their arrival at the Bush Terminal.

3. Pack hospital supplies, hospital garments, and clothing in separate cases. The following lists are suggestive:

Hospital supplies.	*Hospital garments.*	*Clothing.*
Bandages	Abdominal bands	New or worn (number of pieces):
Blankets	Bed socks	Men's
Comfort bags	Convalescent robes	Women's
Cotton, absorbent	Handkerchiefs	Children's
Hospital pillows	Mufflers	Women and children's
Old linen	Pajamas	Miscellaneous
Pillow cases	Shirts, night	
Sheets	Shirts, surgical	
Slings	Slippers	Baby kits
Surgical dressings	Socks	Maternity kits
Towels	Wristlets	

4. Number the cases in serial order. If your chapter or committee has sent up to date 35 cases, make the next case number 36, and so on.

5. Make duplicate lists of the contents of each case. Put one copy inside the case and reserve the other for your own records. On the day that supplies are being forwarded write to the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., stating the number of packages that are being sent, the contents of each package, and whether they are being shipped by freight or express; if by freight, inclose the bill of lading. If the supplies are to be designated for any particular country, make this plain on your list and in your letter.

6. Tack on the outside of each case a shipping card, a supply of which will be mailed from the Bush Terminal office upon request.

7. Consign all supplies to the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., *charges prepaid*.

8. Playing cards cannot be sent to France, not even in comfort bags. Tobacco may be sent only when packed in a separate case and consigned to the Minister of War.

9. *Schedule of sailings:*

Shipments to *Belgium* and *France* are made every week.

Shipments to *England, Italy,* and *Russia* are arranged for as soon as 20 cases designated for these respective countries are assembled.

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Shipments to *Austria, Bulgaria, Germany*, and *Turkey* require special permits from the British government, and supplies to these countries are forwarded as soon as these permits can be obtained.

Shipments to *Poland* will now be made to the General Committee for Polish Relief, Lausanne, Switzerland, via Genoa.

Shipments to *Montenegro* and *Serbia* have been interrupted by the changed conditions in the Balkans, but supplies will be sent to these countries as soon as satisfactory guarantees for their safe transportation and distribution can be secured.

10 Follow up your shipments and see that you receive an acknowledgment of everything that is sent.

Be assured that your efforts are being greatly appreciated, not only by the American Red Cross, but by a multitude of people of every nationality. The splendid work that is being accomplished by the various chapters and committees of the American Red Cross and other relief organizations is unprecedented and will be remembered long after the war is over.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SHIPMENTS IN JANUARY, 1916

Country.	No. of shipments.	No. of cases	Gross weight (lbs.).	Value
Austria	1	74	13,685	$7,771.59
Belgium	3	20	2,805	1,435.00
Bulgaria	1	51	9,500	3,301.40
England	1	20	7,550	706.55
France	5	382	52,196	16,282.52
Germany	1	213	36,404	9,813.83
Montenegro	1	72	10,248	2,484.30
Russia	2	205	39,501	3,834.25
Syria	1	86	10,801	3,091.57
Total	16	1,123	182,849	$48,871.01

NOTE.—It is necessary to obtain a permit from the British government to make each shipment to the Central Powers, and this, together with the fact that much of the donated relief supplies is designated by the donors for use in particular countries, will sometimes make statements of shipments like the above appear one-sided. The shipments to the Central Powers above were an accumulation of three months.—EDITOR.

SAVING THE FAMILY

ONE evening just before Christmas, according to the Photo-Play Magazine, a moving-picture house in a small South Texas town placed a Red Cross Christmas seal on every ticket sold. A little negro boy noticed the red seal on his pasteboard and went back to the ticket window to ask what it was for.

"That's to help kill out consumption," explained the girl behind the window.

The boy rolled his eyes thoughtfully and moved away. He was back in a moment and handed the cashier two more dimes.

"Gimme two more tickets," he said. "We all got it at home."

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Photo by Stevenson Leavenworth

COL. JEFFERSON RANDOLPH KEAN, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. A.

Whose [illegible] authorized by the War Department to organize Red Cross Field and Hospital Columns [illegible] Medical Corps is a notable one

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Organization of Columns Begins

Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Is Authorized by the War Department to Aid Red Cross Preparedness. Charles J. O'Connor Becomes Ass't Director General of Civilian Relief.

IN CONNECTION with the war relief preparedness activities of the American Red Cross and for the special purpose of organizing field, hospital, and supply columns, Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, United States Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, has authorized Colonel Jefferson Randolph Kean, Medical Corps, United States Army, to take charge of this work temporarily for the Red Cross. Colonel Kean, who is a native of Lynchburg, Va., and a great-great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, has had a long and distinguished career in the Medical Corps, beginning in 1884, and recently served as president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

Colonel Kean was chief surgeon of the Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, in Cuba, under General Fitzhugh Lee, in 1899 and 1900; was connected in an administrative capacity with the yellow-fever board, under General Walter Reed, and for his participation in this work, which demonstrated the transmission of yellow fever by a species of mosquito, he was commended by Secretary of War Root; served, with rank of major, as superintendent of the Department of Charities of Cuba and on the staff of Military Governor Leonard Wood, and had control of all field hospitals, asylums, and eleemosynary institutions of the island.

In 1901 Major Kean was placed in charge of the Supply Division of the Surgeon General's Office, under Surgeon General O'Reilly, and prepared many important administrative papers. In the capacity of chief of the Supply Division of the Surgeon General's Department, Major Kean instituted the separate system of field medical supply depots, which system has brought about an accumulation of reserve field equipment and promoted the preparedness of the medical department for war-relief work. He drafted the law reorganizing the medical corps, which was enacted April 27, 1908.

EFFECTIVE WORK IN CUBA

In September, 1906, when the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, landed in Havana and proclaimed the government of intervention, he cabled for Major Kean to report to him, and placed under his direction the sanitary affairs of the Island of Cuba, in which capacity he served until the end of the intervention government, in January, 1909, in the meantime completely suppressing yellow fever, which had reinvaded the island. In this period he also reorganized the insular sanitary service and consolidated with it the department of charities. He was again detailed to the Surgeon General's Office in 1909 and assigned by General Torney as chief of the sanitary division. He was advanced to a lieutenant colonelcy early in that year. As one of the three United States delegates selected by the Secretary of State, he attended the International Sanitary Conference in Paris in 1911, when an international treaty for the control of plague, cholera, and yellow fever was negotiated. He was made a colonel in 1914.

The American Red Cross is very hopeful that Congress will enact a law in the present session which shall make possible Colonel Kean's permanent detail with the Red Cross as Director General of Military Relief. Major General Arthur Murray, United States Army, retired, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, has the further title of Director General of Military Relief (*pro tem.*).

The American Red Cross now has three army officers contributing actively

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Champlain Photo, N. Y.

MR. CHARLES J. O'CONNOR

Formerly Director of the Pacific Division of the Red Cross, who has been made Assistant Director General of Civilian Relief.

to the administrative affairs at National Headquarters—Major General Murray, Colonel Kean, and Major Robert U. Patterson, Medical Corps, United States Army, chief of its Medical Bureau, who is detailed by the War Department, under existing law, to serve with the Red Cross.

CHARLES J. O'CONNOR STEPS UP

The American Red Cross has promoted Mr. Charles J. O'Connor, who recently handled with conspicuous success the Red Cross relief work in Mexico City, to the office of assistant director general of civilian relief. Mr. O'Connor has arrived in Washington from San Francisco. Previous to the campaign of the American Red Cross to relieve the suffering of non-combatants in Mexico in 1915, Mr. O'Connor had served for a year as director of the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross.

Mr. O'Connor first became interested in Red Cross work as a volunteer relief worker following the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906, at which time he was a member of the faculty of the University of California. He was secretary of the Board of Trustees of Relief and Red Cross Funds in San Francisco and also served as secretary of the Charities Endorsement Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Mr. O'Connor is a native of Wisconsin and received a Ph. D. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

THE WAR NURSE

Her struggle is not for glory or fame,
To carve with the heroes a long-living name;
But rather to give of the best of her store,
To lessen the tortures and miseries more.

—EUNAH TAYLOR.

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UNCLE SAM CONCERNED

Every man, woman, and child in the United States ought to sign for membership in the American Red Cross. What will you do to swell the membership in your city? Send a postal to your local branch ... and ask about ...

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Commercial Photo, Washington

MODEL OF TRENCH WARFARE WITH REGIMENTAL RED CROSS FIRST AID STATIONS, FIELD HOSPITALS, AND BASE HOSPITALS, WHICH IS BEING SHOWN IN THE RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

A side view instead of a bird's-eye view would show stories between the stages of relief supposed to represent from five to ten miles. This interesting bit of miniature work is built on a scale of one inch to three feet.

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The Campaign Grows by Leaps and Bounds

"A Million Members for Our Red Cross" Is Slogan Which Should Be Sounded Throughout the Land. A Good Start Has Been Made. Important Instructions and Suggestions.

HEADED by the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, every member of the President's Cabinet, over forty United States Senators, the Speaker and seventy-five members of the national House of Representatives, and a large number of other government officials, bureau chiefs, and department employees, who have joined the American Red Cross in the last few weeks, a campaign of enthusiastic effort to swell the membership of the American Red Cross to 1,000,000 is spreading rapidly over the country. A spirit of keen rivalry is beginning to develop among chapters of the organization in this endeavor, and nuclei for chapters are forming in towns and villages and seeking formal recognition as chapters.

At the time this is being written, Washington, after a campaign of but two weeks, has brought its membership up to over 5,000—a gain of more than 4,000—and the momentum of the campaign in the Capital is still on, with scores of members coming in unsolicited.

Chicago, with its usual vim and enterprise, is seeking a membership of 10,000 in ten days, with, at this time, over 5,000 enrolled. The active campaign period in the big city on the lakes is from Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, to Washington's Birthday, February 22

Boston is quite certain that at least 5,000 new members will be enrolled there within a month

New York is planning a whirlwind campaign that should bring in many thousands of members.

ISLAND OF GUAM HAS CHAPTER

Small chapters, ranging in size from 25 to 200 members, are springing into life with all the enthusiasm of youth; and these are not confined to continental United States. From the distant Island of Guam, in the Pacific Ocean, is reported the organization of an American Red Cross Chapter with 187 members, headed by the Governor. Handfuls of applications for membership-at-large are reaching the Membership Bureau every day.

This unprecedented membership program is being pushed with intense vigor, in order to make our American Red Cross compare favorably in strength with the Red Cross societies of Germany, which has 1,000,000 members; Japan, which has 1,800,000 members, and Russia, which has 1,000,000 members. It is a campaign to increase the strength of the official humanitarian agency of the United States government, the only authorized medium of relief between the Army and Navy and the people of the United States It is sincerely hoped that in the substantial building of the membership of the American Red Cross sentiment will spread at the same time in the interest of a much larger endowment fund.

Every office and bureau at American Red Cross National Headquarters is cooperating heartily in furthering the membership campaign During the 10-day membership effort in Washington an attractive exhibit was installed, showing in miniature and topographic form how the

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Red Cross dovetails with the Army: first, trench fighting and the evacuation of the wounded; second, field hospitals at work; third, base or general hospitals. An outline of this dovetailing of the Red Cross with the Army in action is reproduced in this article. The exhibit, photographic reproductions of which also accompany this article, attracted many visitors and was instrumental in obtaining many members for the Red Cross in Washington. It is planned to display it in different cities of the United States in connection with the country-wide campaign.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON CAMPAIGN

Important information for officers of chapters, as well as members of chapters and friends of the Red Cross everywhere, is given in a general letter which is now being mailed from the office of Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Director General of Civilian Relief, under whose immediate charge is the general management of the big membership campaign. The letter follows:

To Officers of Chapters:

One of the fundamental necessities of the American Red Cross is a large permanent individual membership. The organization and its work have received much publicity during the past year, the interest of the people in it seems to be at the highest point, and every indication leads to the belief that the time is now ripe for a general drive throughout the country to realize our ambition of a membership worthy of the institution.

The chapters in Chicago, Boston, Washington, and other cities are conducting vigorous membership campaigns, and we hope that all other chapters will take advantage of what we feel to be an exceptional opportunity to multiply their membership.

With the slogan "THE RED CROSS NEEDS YOU—JOIN NOW," we hope to sweep the country with such success that the disparity in numbers between the membership of the foreign Red Cross societies and our own will be swiftly reduced.

We urge that your chapter begin preparations immediately to coöperate in this movement, if it has not already done so.

Only two things are necessary to secure large accessions of members:

First—PUBLICITY. Let people understand the principles of the Red Cross and the work it has done and stands ready to do; that no special qualifications for membership are demanded, and that members are wanted.

Second—MAKE IT EASY. Provide a convenient way for people to pay the dollar fee while the impulse is strong.

PUBLICITY

It should be remembered that enlarging a membership is mainly a matter of organization and salesmanship; and to sell anything, publicity must be obtained through advertising. "Advertising" does not necessarily mean *paid* advertising.

Information can be disseminated:

(*a*) Through the press — local daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. Give the press fresh interesting accounts of work of the Red Cross and its plans, and, above all, keep the local papers supplied with full details of the local plans and activities, never forgetting to mention the names of the people who are leading the local work or are helping loyally and effectively. Papers are always interested in local news; but it must be news. It is most important to make the fullest possible use of the local papers, and they will respond if you give them the sort of material they want. It is suggested that the chapter appoint a publicity committee made up in part of newspaper men of standing and public spirit.

(*b*) Through public meetings of a general character addressed by people familiar with Red Cross work.

(*c*) Through meetings of various clubs, churches, commercial associations, and other organizations whose coöperation is secured. Remember that, with their natural interest in all movements of this kind, pastors of churches are invaluable helpers. Enlist them.

(*d*) Through organized effort in schools and colleges.

(*e*) Through window displays of pictures and placards and exhibits of Red Cross activities. One chapter installed in a store window a little scene which attracted considerable attention. It was simply a small tent, a doll dressed as a

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Commercial Photo, Washington

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE EXQUISITELY EXECUTED WAR MODEL BEING SHOWN AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE RED CROSS SYSTEM IN WAR TIME

Red Cross nurse, one dressed as a Red Cross surgeon, and one which had been bandaged — all arranged in a proper grouping. Old copies of the Red Cross Magazine will furnish many pictures for a window display. Some chapter members who feel that they cannot help in any other way will undoubtedly be glad to cut out these pictures and arrange them in attractive groups on large cards. Space should be left for proper lettering calling attention to the desire for membership. These may be displayed in windows wherever permission might be obtained to do so.

In Washington the enormous sign bearing the frank statement—

THE RED CROSS NEEDS YOU
IT COSTS YOU ONE DOLLAR A YEAR
JOIN NOW

attracted considerable attention. Another—

THE JAPANESE RED CROSS
1,800,000 MEMBERS
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
27,000 MEMBERS
JOIN NOW

brings to all who pass the realization that the time has arrived for action. On all signs and printed matter reference should be made to the fact that membership includes a subscription to the Magazine.

(*f*) Do you realize that half the postage used in the stores of your city is wasted? Each letter costs the proprietor two cents, and for that amount he is entitled to send one ounce of matter. The average letter weighs less than half an ounce. If properly approached, dealers might be willing to give you the benefit of this difference by inclosing with their letters small advertising dodgers which you furnish.

(*g*) Street railway companies and mer-

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How the Red Cross Would Dovetail With Our Army in Modern Warfare

There are generally three stages in the evacuation of the wounded:

FIRST STAGE

Regimental, in trenches and other First Aid Stations, in tents close to fighting lines. These are under the Army Medical Service entirely.

Transportation of wounded to Field Hospitals.

In emergencies the Red Cross Field (Transportation) Columns, in command of U. S. A. medical reserve officers, may assist.

SECOND STAGE

Field Hospitals (mobile hospitals, in tents generally).

Here the Red Cross Field Columns, in command of U. S. A. medical reserve officers, and each consisting of surgeons, stretcher-bearers, hospital orderlies (89 in number), with additional personnel of chauffeurs, etc., will function in aiding in the transportation of the wounded from the Field Hospital by hospital trains, etc., to Base or General Hospital.

THIRD STAGE

Base or General Hospitals. In these the Red Cross Hospital Columns, in command of U. S. A. medical reserve officers, and each consisting of surgeon director, 3 assistants and additional staff surgeons, 51 nurses, with additional personnel of nurses' aids, etc.

In addition there will be Red Cross Supply Columns, under Red Cross Directors, and each Column, in addition to the director, consisting of a pharmacist, shipping clerks, other persons of executive ability, teamsters, etc., will be in charge of the Red Cross warehouses of supplies.

Red Cross Information Bureau Sections, under Directors, and each section, in addition to the director, consisting of stenographers, typewriters, etc., will function at various war hospitals for the purpose of obtaining and transmittting to their families and friends news of the sick and wounded.

Red Cross Chapters will form committees for the making of garments and other hospital supplies.

All non-combatant relief for the aid of soldiers' families, widows and orphans, permanently supplied wounded and unemployed will be in charge of the Red Cross Department of Civilian Relief.

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chants might be persuaded to display on their vehicles signs advertising the campaign. The sign used in Washington for this purpose was about 22 x 28 inches and bore, in addition to a large red cross, the words "BE PATRIOTIC! BE HUMANE! JOIN THE RED CROSS TODAY!"

MAKE IT EASY

(*a*) In the larger cities a vacant store should be secured, if possible, in the most prominent part of the business section, to be used as headquarters. Even in the smaller towns it would be well to open a special center from which the campaign is conducted, because of its advertising value. To these headquarters agents should report, and from them information is given to those interested. People must be told that they are needed and desired as members, and the invitation to join must be held constantly before them. For the convenience of all, enrollment stations should be established in banks, stores, and other places frequented by the public, where properly authorized persons may receive applications and give receipts. Placards announcing the location of such stations should be conspicuously displayed. Attendants at these stations should be impressed with the importance of being careful and accurate in their dealings with the public, in order to minimize criticism and complaint.

(*b*) In conjunction with the headquarters and enrollment stations, committees should be appointed to canvass the various churches, lodges, trade bodies, clubs, and other organizations. These committees are furnished with blanks in the form of a petition, which applicants sign. From one department alone the chapter secured 524 members. This and the other blanks inclosed may contain suggestions that will be useful to you. In the blank space in the upper right-hand corner may be printed the names of the chapter officers.

(*c*) Another plan of campaign is the three-ten scheme, which is as follows: At a meeting of interested persons, called for the purpose, volunteers should be obtained to act as captains of teams. Each captain agrees to select his own team of ten (not necessarily members of the Red Cross), each of whom in turn agrees to secure ten members during the following ten days. If the plan is successfully carried out, each team at the end of ten days will have secured 100 members. This plan can be much helped along by newspaper publicity, but team members should be supplied with literature to save long verbal explanations. The pamphlet entitled "The Red Cross" and a "Join Now" circular would serve this purpose.

In each instance committeemen, attendants, etc., should be furnished with receipt blanks to give to every new member when he pays his dues.

(*d*) Another plan is that of "Selling Memberships." This scheme contemplates a week's publicity through the newspapers. Each paper in a community is asked to coöperate by publishing a series of articles, one each day for a week. Merchants are requested to devote a part of their daily advertising space to the campaign. The articles for the week might be, for instance:

Monday—The plan of campaign is announced.

Tuesday—A general Red Cross story is published.

Wednesday—Publish a running account of funds raised for disasters, cost of administration, need for further support along this line.

Thursday—Story on the article to be sold the following week, namely, membership in the Red Cross. Emphasis should be placed on the satisfaction one has in being connected with and being a part of the organization, and that membership is worth while going after. Comparison with foreign memberships. The Red Cross Magazine.

Friday—The names of the salesmen are announced and personal items concerning them published. A great deal depends upon the salesmen.

Saturday—The locations of selling stations are announced, with the names of those to be in charge of each station.

Sunday's space should be devoted to a stirring story and appeal for coöperation and support.

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Monday the sale begins and continues for one week. Those in charge of the enrollment stations should be supplied with membership buttons, receipt books (with carbons), and printed matter.

The first week's stories should be written beforehand. The publicity for the second week will take care of itself. This scheme may be enlarged to permit merchants in whose stores stations may be established to give a coupon entitling the bearer to membership with each ten- or fifteen-dollar purchase. The dealer later would redeem the coupons at $1 each. No merchant should be given a monopoly of this.

COÖPERATION

Some enterprising chapters will undoubtedly originate new and effective plans for increasing membership and improve upon methods already in use. Conditions in one place might demand changes which would be applicable, but unthought of in another. Each chapter will therefore help just so much more if it will send to this office copies of the various forms and appeals which it issued, descriptions of the methods adopted, and the effectiveness of each. In future circulars a composite of experience may be published for the benefit of all chapters.

PERIOD OF MEMBERSHIP

Attention is called to the misunderstanding on the part of some of the local officers of the period when membership in the Red Cross begins. Formerly the year of membership was the same as that of the fiscal year of chapters—that is, from November 1 to October 31—and members joining during the summer months were given only half a year's membership or 17 months' membership, in accordance with whatever practice had been adopted by the secretary. While the RED CROSS MAGAZINE was a quarterly publication, this injustice was not so great as it is at this time, when the Magazine is being issued monthly. The membership year of each annual or sustaining member now runs for 12 months from the date on which his fee is paid.

Membership must not be offered as a reward for service or in connection with contributions to relief funds. This has heretofore led to mistakes and confusion. Please see section 20 of the By-Laws as revised December 8, 1915.

No commissions shall be paid to solicitors for securing memberships.

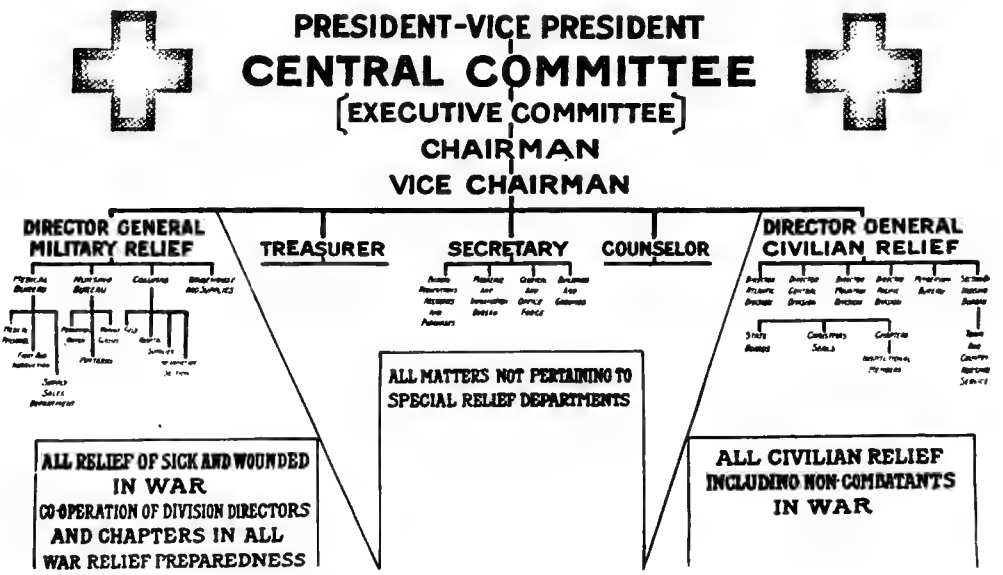

DIAGRAM OF ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN RED CROSS

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A New Phase of Red Cross Work*

By HON. CHARLES NAGEL

Formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor

THE American Red Cross is a national institution. Its cause is as broad as charity for the suffering or good-will for our fellow-men. It has the approval and, in some measure, the support of the government.

At the outbreak of the war there were those who entertained the hope that the American Red Cross might serve as the one medium for neutral expression. During the Balkan wars a similar effort had been reasonably successful. Independent collections were discouraged, and the American Red Cross was intrusted with the equitable distribution of funds and with the giving of other aid to the victims of that war.

But this time, from the first, an intense partisanship was exhibited in our country, and this was reflected in the charity contributions for our sufferers. Committees were named for particular peoples, and appeals for money contributions were based upon sympathy for this, that, or the other belligerent nation.

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HON. CHARLES NAGEL

NON-PARTISANSHIP IS REQUIRED

For many reasons it is to be regretted that partisanship and passion made impossible the realization of a perfectly sound plan. Had it been possible in so great a war to maintain the unquestioned supremacy of our Red Cross, a triumph unparalleled in history would have been achieved. Unquestionably, the record of the American Red Cross is unequaled even now; but had it been permitted to command the universal confidence of our people, there would have been more accomplished than the collection and the careful distribution of enormous funds—more even than the sacrificing devotion of so many of our doctors and nurses, by the side of whose patriotism the blatant declarations of self-styled saviors of our country seem despicable enough. There would have been demonstrated the unity of a self-respecting, fair-minded, and tolerant people. That unity lies at the foundation of our safety—call it by what name we please—and that unity would have received the strongest impulse in the offerings of a great people, grateful in its immunity, sincere in its sympathy with human sufferings, and able to rise above the exhibition of prejudice of race or tradition.

Our position was unique; we represent all the peoples that are involved in the war and we are pledged to embrace the cause of none of them. What a chance to stand upon the really neutral platform; to have our natural sympathy for this or that people find expression in giving united support to the one common cause—the suffering of the innocent and the helpless of all the world. It would not have meant more contributions. It

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would have secured infinitely more satisfactory returns for what was donated. It would in a great measure have saved us from the unhappy and undignified differences that have disgraced and even endangered our domestic relations, and it would have gained for us the respect and esteem of all the belligerents. But it was not to be. We carried our partisanship and our animosities into the sacred sphere of charity. Even those who had striven to avoid such a course, and who persisted in discouraging separate donations, were forced finally to yield. By degrees people gave as heart and mind dictated, finding justification in the hope that somehow charity's balance might be fairly maintained.

A RETURN TO NEUTRAL CHARITY

But the situation has now assumed a new phase. It appears that there were more people than was suspected who wished to be truly American in their Red Cross contributions. The evidence of this was as unexpected as it is persuasive. From the beginning there were those who gave particularly to those who were regarded as peculiarly innocent sufferers. Special attention was, of course, given to Belgium; also to Poland, etc. But the spirit of mutual respect among our people, regardless of foreign controversy, found strongest proof in the exchange of donations between the organizers of French and German relief bazaars. It was like a return to the spirit which should have prevailed throughout. Too much cannot be made of the incident; for it may mean a return to the platform of neutral charity, upon which all our citizens may and should unite. From that platform we may look forward to the end of the war, trusting that the terms of peace may be fair and rational, and that our domestic bickerings may not outlive the animosities of the belligerents.

AMERICAN CHAPLAIN FOR BRITISH PRISONERS IN BAVARIA

THE rector of the American Church in Munich, Archdeacon Nies, has received official authorization to visit as chaplain the twenty English wounded prisoners in Reserve Lazaret B, Munich, says *American Notes in Munich*. His ministrations include celebration of the Holy Communion and regular services every Sunday, and at least two regular visits weekly.

He has been able to add greatly to the physical comforts of the men, supplying needed tobacco, pipes, tea, sugar, and in special cases marmalade, port wine, and fresh eggs. He has supplied for six men on leaving the hospital new suits of thick woolen underwear and socks. On Christmas Day each received a Christmas box of almonds, raisins, candy, fruit, and cigars.

On December 5 Major General Koeberle issued an authorization to the archdeacon to act as chaplain for all the English prisoners in Bavaria. Since that date the prisoners at Ingolstadt have been visited, and on January 4 he started on a second visitation for services in Nuremberg, Rosenberg, Bayreuth, Wurzburg, and Hammelburg.

* * * * *

The Burlington, Vt., South Union Street Red Cross Society, composed of fifteen boys averaging about ten years of age, has been working for the Red Cross relief of wounded soldiers in the European war, and by soliciting and giving little entertainments has made another contribution to the cause through the American Red Cross; so that its total of donations since the war began has reached $17.20. The boys are all enthusiastic members of the Vermont Chapter of the American Red Cross and have just added two new members.

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Taking Health to a Mining Camp

By KATHERINE KRAFT

American Red Cross Visiting Nurse

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Very often reports, entirely unsolicited, are received by the Town and Country Nursing Service of the American Red Cross, which indicate results of the work of its visiting nurses, that should be very gratifying to the individual workers, as they certainly are to those at headquarters.*

After eighteen months' service by Miss Kraft in Jerome, Ariz., the Board of Education writes: "The subject of the district nurse at Jerome was discussed during a recent meeting. We reviewed the sanitary and health conditions not only of the school children, but of the entire town, during the last two years, and her results have been most excellent in every regard."

From the Mayor of Jerome comes the following message: "I consider Miss Kraft's work during her term of employment by the town to have resulted in a wonderful improvement in health and sanitary conditions, which conditions are reflected by the reduced death rate and the fact that we have not had occasion to spend a lot of money on quarantine guards in an endeavor to control outbreaks of contagious diseases, which have been the heaviest expense of the Health Department in past years."

MY EXPERIENCE as the first visiting nurse in Arizona began in Jerome in October, 1914. Jerome is a typical mining camp, with a population of about 3,000. The town is hung, rather than built, on the side of a mountain. One takes the trail there instead of the street-car, and goes down the gulch or across the canyon instead of strolling on the boulevard or crossing a Brooklyn bridge.

The chief industry and points of interest are the copper and gold mining smelter and plant. The town itself is far from being a thing of beauty, but at the foot of these cactus-covered mountains we have the fertile and beautiful Verde Valley. Across the mountain and the desert beyond are a range of hills and mountains with a peculiar formation of red rock. The lights and shades of coloring, caused by atmospheric conditions and distance, are indescribably beautiful. If the cares of life and work in Jerome tend to be depressing, one has but to lift the eyes to the distant hills to be inspired. Often it seems as if one sees not scenery, but a vision, the view is so wonderfully lovely.

TOLD TO "KEEP DOWN EPIDEMICS"

It seems that epidemics are the evil out of which good may come to Jerome and other communities in Arizona. Each year, heretofore, the schools have been closed for a month or more on account of epidemics. From reports from communities in the East, where visiting and school nurses were doing effective work, the nursing association got the idea that a public-health nurse would be a certain preventive of the much-feared epidemics. At the time this is being written there is no form of medical inspection of school children. The instructions given me were simply these: Keep down epidemics, teach hygiene in the schools, and do visiting nursing. I felt that the teaching and the visiting nursing were within my power, but my courage failed when I thought of keeping down epidemics. Imagine my dismay when, about a week after starting work, there was diphtheria two doors from the school. Although the State law requires a modified quarantine for diphtheria, there was a double guard put on duty. After some persuasion and much explanation, the family was very good about following instructions regarding disinfection.

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The top photograph is of Jerome, Ariz., a typical flourishing mining community. Center—**Miss Kraft, Red Cross** Visiting Nurse, and some of her charges, the donkey excepted. Bottom—Group of Mexican girls in Jerome forming a "Mother's Helpers' Class." Every child has a baby brother or sister, a requirement for admission to the class. (See *Taking Health to a Mining Camp.*)

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The schedule arranged for work was this: give a hygiene talk of 15 minutes in each class (there are 13 rooms); make one routine inspection of one class each day: spend the rest of the time in visiting nursing and follow-up work of the school children. The routine inspection was of true value when chicken-pox came to town. The first few cases were soon weeded out. After it had spread into several homes the health officer had the council pass an ordinance to placard the houses. This did much to prevent the disease from spreading. We did not have to close the schools. It is surely due to the grace of God; but this is the first school year in the history of Jerome that the schools have not been closed on account of an epidemic. Incidentally, also, the work brought about the discovery and exclusion of several advanced cases of trachoma and many cases of follicular conjunctivitis.

In the work of visiting the homes to give nursing care to the sick, I was impressed with the fact that a great many of the girls have no opportunity of learning the crudest principles of housekeeping, sewing, or the care of children. Neither do they have a pretense of any social life. The homes are crowded and the mothers in many cases lack time and knowledge. I invited about twenty girls, all over eleven years of age, selected from homes where the need seemed greatest (each home having an infant in it), to join a club. We started a modified Little Mothers' League. I hoped for 10 or 12 members and was surprised to have 22 enrolled at the first meeting. There are now 30. They are learning to do plain sewing. We meet for one hour each week and, in addition to sewing, we have a 15 minutes' discussion on the care of the baby. We hope to have material to teach by demonstration soon. Our desire is to carry on as best we can infant welfare work. The girls are interested, even enthusiastic, and eager to learn.

CRUDE METHODS ENCOUNTERED

The midwife question is quite a problem. Very few of the laboring class feel they can afford to pay a doctor's fee. There is no law in Arizona regulating the practice of midwifery, and the result is that any one who so desires can practice. Very often the midwife is extremely old, unclean, and ignorant. She has had, as a rule, an average of from ten to nineteen children. Seven to twelve may have died in infancy, but that signifies nothing. "God took them."

The usual procedure indicates not even a suggestion of asepsis. I was present at one case where a very popular old midwife officiated. I arrived just after the child was born. There were five women present. They took a piece of cheesecloth about two yards' long and bound it around the patient, drawing it very tightly, finally tying it in three knots, and leaving instructions not to untie it for three days. No amount of argument would convince the young Mexican mother that the hangman-like arrangement tied about her waist was not the proper thing. I wanted to come the next day to see the mother, but they made it quite clear that the midwife disapproved of me and, of course, refused to call in a doctor; so I had to dismiss the case. The father of this same child came to me a month later. The child had a hernia. The midwife had been applying the ashes of burned rags, but failed to effect a cure. I persuaded the father to take the child to a doctor, and the child is now well and strong, and the father, at least, feels as if the methods of the midwife could be improved upon.

We talk of crowded tenement districts in our large cities. If, however, a number of families, having five or more children each, who have anywhere from eight to sixteen boarders and who live in from three to eight rooms, should be counted, many mining camps would have their tenement districts also. If perchance a stranger makes a disparaging remark about sanitary conditions in Jerome, an old resident or some old prospector usually says, "It is one of the healthiest camps in Arizona; not half as unsanitary as most of them."

The people say the Rural Nursing Service has done some good in Jerome. The little that has been accomplished is nothing to what should be done.

The American Red Cross should indeed have coöperation in its endeavor to meet such urgent needs in other places.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

Because—every soul
Feels incessant desire
To give to some other
Its fragrance and fire. . . .
—*Victor Hugo.*

SENSE AND SENTIMENT SHOULD GO TOGETHER

THE foundation of the Red Cross is sentiment—unalloyed sentiment; and there's a bottomless ocean of it. Without a sympathetic regard for the welfare of fellow-beings, the organization would not deserve constant and liberal consideration by the public. If the record of its achievements showed that it had been merely a cold instrument, though a convenient and necessary one, by which wounded soldiers and sailors could be restored to a normal physical state, in order that they might be rushed back to the battle front and the percentage of non-effectives be kept as low as surgical, medical, and nursing skill could bring about, then the Red Cross would be somewhat beneath what it aspires to be. Instead of being an institution which is seeking to prevent and to allay human suffering, both in war and peace, it would be nothing more than a heartless creature—part of a scheme of practical economics, waiting for the sanguinary god of wars to summon it to action with the crook of a grimy, bloody finger. Its rôle would be no more than man-servant to the Moloch of Misery.

It is fortunate indeed that in the reorganized American Red Cross its directing heads are capable of providing an admixture of sentiment and sense. There has not been a triumph of sense over sentiment in the association, as our esteemed contemporary, *The Military Surgeon*, maintains, but an equal blending of the two elements. Without the ingredient of sentiment, as just urged, the Red Cross would be as unworthy to undertake huge relief works as it would be unfit, were it endowed only with sentimentalism, to manage a large enterprise. Surely a surgeon who would apply *only skill* in performing a delicate operation on the anatomy of a fellow-man—who would banish from his mind and heart any sentimental desire to restore the mortal beneath his knife for restoration's sake—for the sake of that mortal's happiness and his family's—would be a soulless machine, not a man, and something to be sorely dreaded. Such surgeons are more than rare. They are not to be found among those who volunteer to risk life and limb to save human beings where shells are raining, where the atmosphere is surcharged with deadly bacilli, where frightful epidemics rage.

For a sample of what surgeons and nurses, equipped with both sentiment and sense, will do, read the article in this number of the AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE entitled "The Thrice-captured Capital"—the story of the service of our American hospital units in Belgrade.

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF OUR REORGANIZATION

THE reincorporation and complete reorganization of the American Red Cross in 1905 was due to an appreciation then and theretofore by certain

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persons now officially identified with the association that the old Red Cross Society was prepared for neither war nor peace relief work. The Spanish-American War relief activity by what was then the American Red Cross was a series of bunglings, and *The Military Surgeon* rightly speaks of the Red Cross of that time as "a delightful but irresponsible 'fairy godmother,' bringing with each wave of the wand the useless with the useful, and spicing scarcity in one way with superabundance in another." We would amend this, however, by striking out the first three words quoted and calling it simply an "irresponsible 'fairy godmother.'"

It has been the consistent endeavor of the reorganizers of the American Red Cross in the last decade, in which time the association has participated in or directed about eighty large relief works—almost every conceivable character of disaster being included—and expended or directed the expenditure of relief funds and supplies aggregating over $15,000,000, to merit the appraisement which the military publication kindly goes on to give the American Red Cross as it is constructed today. After alluding to the successful acquisition by the Red Cross recently of the second retired major general of the United States Army in ten years to serve as chairman or vice-chairman of the Central Committee, each having a notable record; a distinguished colonel of the Medical Corps of the Army to direct the organization of Red Cross field, hospital, and other war-time relief columns, and a widely experienced major of the Medical Corps as chief of the Red Cross Medical Bureau, embracing the First Aid Department, *The Military Surgeon* says:

". . . . The European war seems to have stripped away many of the past mistakes, misapprehensions, and misconceptions and shown conditions as they really are. With this better knowledge came a purpose and ability in the American Red Cross to develop along the lines of practical needs in war; to coördinate itself with the great governmental relief services which, after all, must shoulder by far the greater part of the burden; to enter into team play for a common end; to afford a helpful outlet for the patriotism, sympathy, and energies of those who do not fight. The world knows the inestimable services rendered in war by the Red Cross societies of Japan, Russia, Germany, Austria, and other countries. There is no reason why our own Red Cross should not be prepared to do as much or more and earn even more largely than at present the gratitude of the nation. The government medical services welcome its assistance in the solution of their problems."

The foregoing is sincerely appreciated; but we make bold to point out that while the European war, mayhap, has ripened the experience and enlightened generally our Red Cross, just as it has our Army and Navy, it has not been wholly responsible for the development of the American Red Cross along practical lines. We beg to emphasize that it was to put a stop to wasteful methods and misdirected energy that the National Red Cross was reorganized in 1905, *and was then interwoven with the government.* Administrative officers of unquestionable responsibility and integrity were brought to it, the then Secretary of War and later the President of the United States becoming its President; the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy were made chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Red Cross War Relief Board and members of the Central Committee; the auditing of all accounts was placed in the hands of the War Department; the keeping of its books was put under the United States Comptroller of the Currency and physically in the Treasury Department; various other governmental departments

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were given representation in the governing body, and it was required by law that an annual report be made by the Central Committee to Congress.

No; the American Red Cross is not just waking up. It aroused and recreated itself ten years ago, and today, as yesterday, is actively perfecting and strengthening itself with the accumulated experience of years as a guide.

And our Red Cross is no longer a "fairy godmother," as it was in 1898-1899, but is striving to be what the commandant of the Department of the East says it is, "the big brother of the Army and Navy." Furthermore, the "big brother" hopes to demonstrate abundantly, should occasion arise, the possession of *both sentiment and sense.*

RED CROSS DOVETAILS WITH FIGHTING FORCE

IN CONDENSED form, on another page, will be found an explanation of how the Medical Service and Red Cross evacuation system would dovetail with the United States Army at the front under modern war conditions, beginning at the far front, where regimental first-aid stations would be maintained in the trenches, and extending by various stages of field relief back to the base or general hospitals placed remote from scenes of action and danger. It would do well for those who are unfamiliar with the up-to-date methods incident to trench and long-distance warfare to study this outline. In the same article appears a diagram which reveals in a way easily understood the organization of the American Red Cross, beginning with the highest officer—the President of the United States—and branching from the Central Committee into departments, bureaus, and sub-bureaus.

The administration of military and civilian relief, as the diagram makes clear, is divided between two major departments, that of the Director General of Military Relief and the Director General of Civilian Relief, with numerous tributary offices, all responsible to the central governing body—the Central Committee—which is the trunk of the tree, so to speak. It goes without saying, of course, that while certain branches of the organization have immediate control of particular undertakings, all coöperate to the fullest extent of their resources.

AMERICANS, ALL, WILL YOU HELP THE CAMPAIGN?

IF YOU are an American—and the term is used in a large sense—you should lend your support and influence to furthering the country-wide campaign to enroll a million members in the American Red Cross. By so doing you are demonstrating both a patriotic and a humanitarian spirit.

This membership campaign has as its center of radiation the nation's capital—the National Headquarters of the Red Cross, our country's official relief organization, chartered by Congress for the prevention and alleviation of human suffering in times of war and peace. The President of the United States is its President and a former President of the United States is the chairman of its Central Committee.

Help your Red Cross association in its campaign for preparedness—preparedness for war-time and peace-time relief work; preparedness for the conservation of human life. There's a membership application blank in the back advertising section of this magazine. Look it up—and then fill it out, clip it out, and send it to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. A. C.

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